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details of the vascular elements, list of reagents, sources of material, references to literature, etc., representing an amount of detailed work that few would care to undertake.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—O. Ames (Philipp. Jour. Sci. Botany **8**:407–440. *pl. 13*. 1913) under the title "Notes on Philippine orchids with descriptions of new species VI" adds 47 new species to the Philippine flora.—E. G. Baker (Jour. Bot. **52**:2, 3. 1914) has published a new genus *Talbotiella*) of the Leguminosae from Nigeria.—H. J. Banker (Mycologia **5**:293–298. 1913) in continuation of studies on the Hydnaceae proposes a new genus (*Hydnodon*) based on *Hydnum thelephorum* Léveille.—G. Beauverd (Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève II. **5**:205–228. 1913) under the general title "Contribution à l'étude des Composées" describes several new species and proposes the following new South American genera: *Stuckertiella*, based on *Gamochaeta capitata*, and *Berroa*, based on *Lucilia gnaphalioides*.—A. Béguinot (Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. 97–104. 1913) has published a new genus (*Eremophyton*) of the Cruciferae from Algeria.—A. Berger (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:503. 1913) characterizes a new species of *Agave* (*A. Vilmoriniana*) from Mexico.—E. P. Bicknell (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **40**:605–624. 1913; **41**:71–87. 1914) in continuation of the contributions "The ferns and flowering plants of Nantucket" records new species in *Hypericum*, *Crocanthemum*, and *Oenothera*.—G. Bitter (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:433–467, 542–555. 1913; **13**:88–103, 169–173. 1914) in continuation of his studies on the genus *Solanum* records further new species, chiefly from Central and South America. The same author (*ibid.* **12**:477–480. 1913) characterizes 5 new varieties of *Polylepis australis* and a new subspecies of *Acaena polycarpa* from Argentina.—A. Brand (Ann. Conserv. et Jard. Bot. Genève **15** and **16**:322–342. 1913) in an article entitled "Neue Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Polemoniaceen" presents important data supplementing his recent monograph of this family and adds several new species and varieties. The same author (*ibid.* 343, 344) describes two new species of *Symplocos* from America, and (Rep. Sp. Nov. **13**:81–83. 1914) characterizes two new genera of the Borraginaceae, namely *Lacaitaea*, founded on *Trichodesma calycosum* Collet and Hemsl. of East India, and *Vaupelia* to which are referred six tropical African species hitherto included under *Trichodesma*.—E. G. Britton (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **40**:653–676. *pl. 25*. 1913) publishes a preliminary article on West Indian mosses. The author gives rather extended synonymy and bibliography and makes new combinations in *Neckera*, *Clastobryum*, *Palamocladium*, and *Turckheimia*.—E. G. Britton and R. S. Williams (Torreya **14**:24–31. 1914) under the heading of "Central American mosses" list 54 species and include a new genus (*Isodrepanium* [Mitt.] E. G. Britton) based on *Homalia lentula* Wils.—L. Buscalioni and G. Muscatello (Malpighia **26**:1–32, 49–56, 97–144. 1913) in continuation of their studies on the genus *Saurauia* have added three new species from Central and South America.—J. Cardot (Rev.

Bryol. **40**:22, 23. 1913) has proposed a new genus (*Hylocomiopsis*) based on *Anomodon ovicarpus* Besch. of Japan.—T. D. A. COCKERELL (Torreya **13**:265–273. 1913) in an article on "Some plants from the vicinity of Longs Peak Inn, Colorado," makes new combinations and records new forms in *Polemonium* and *Senecio*.—O. F. COOK (Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. **16**:277–285. *pl. 101.* 1913) under the title "Nomenclature of the sapote and the sapodilla" gives a brief historical account of these plants and proposes a new generic name for the sapote, namely *Achradelpha mammosa* (L.) Cook.—C. DE CANDOLLE (Coll. of Hawaii Pub. Bull. no. 2. pp. 5–38. *pls. 1–8.* 1913) has published an article entitled "The Hawaiian Peperomias" in which he recognizes 73 species of *Peperomia* of which 47 are new to science.—H. DIEDICKE (Ann. Mycol. **11**: 528–545. 1913) in critical notes on certain fungi characterizes a new genus (*Psilosporina*) based on *Psilospora Quercus* Rabenh.—S. T. DUNN (Kew Bull. 145–153. 1913) gives a synoptical revision of the Pacific North American genus *Marah*, recognizing 11 species two of which are new to science.—A. D. E. ELMER (Leafl. Philipp. Bot. **5**:1751–1905; and **6**:1919–1986. 1913) in cooperation with several specialists has issued articles 93–100, inclusive, which contain descriptions of 166 new species of Philippine plants. The following new genera are proposed: *Schizochora* and *Cyclodothis* Syd. of the Ascomycetes, *Diedickea* Syd., placed in "Fungi Imperfecti," and *Elmerobryum* Broth. of the Hypnaceae.—A. ENGLER (Bot. Jahrb. **51**:1–163. 1913) in cooperation with several noted specialists has published the forty-second contribution to the flora of Africa. The families treated here are the Malvaceae, Oleaceae, Violaceae, and Asclepiadaceae. Many new species are described and the following new genera are proposed: *Campanolea* Gilg and Schellenberg of the Oleaceae, *Stigmatorhynchus*, *Blepharanthera*, *Siphonostelma*, and *Kinepetalum* Schlechter of the Asclepiadaceae.—A. J. EWART (Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria **26**:1–11, 152–164. *pls. 1–2, 14–15.* 1913) in cooperation with B. REES and A. MORRISON has issued "Contributions to the flora of Australia, nos. 20, 21." Several new species of flowering plants are described, and one new genus (*Reesia* Ewart) of the Amarantaceae is included.—A. J. EWART and B. REES (*ibid.* **25**:105–114. *pls. 5, 6.* 1912) under the title "Contribution to the flora of Australia, no. 19" record several plants as new to or little known in Australia and include a new genus (*Huxleya*) of the Verbenaceae.—K. FRITSCH (Bot. Jahrb. **50**:392–439. 1913) under the title "Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gesnerioideae" has published 34 species new to science and characterizes a new genus (*Fiebrigia*) of the Gesneriaceae from Bolivia.—M. GANDOGER (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. IV. **13**:454–462. 1913) includes the descriptions of several new species of American flowering plants, particularly in the genus *Polygala*.—P. W. GRAFF (Philipp. Jour. Sci. Botany **8**:299–309. *pls. 8–10.* 1913) records important data on the basidiomycetous flora of the Philippines and includes 7 species new to science.—J. M. GREENMAN (Torreya **13**:257, 258. 1913) has published a new species of *Senecio* (*S. eriocarphus*) from Cuba.—H. HALLIER (Recueil Trav. Bot. Néerl. **10**: 340–355. 1913) characterizes a new genus (*Schuurmansiella*) of the Ochnaceae, based on *Schuurmansia angustifolia* Hook. f. from Borneo. In the same article the author adds a new species to the genus *Blastemanthus* from Brazil.—R. HAMET (Bot. Jahrb. **50**: Beibl. no. 112. pp. 8–12. 1913) has published new species of *Sedum*, including 3 from Peru. The same author (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:407–411. 1913) adds 3 additional species to this genus from Mexico, and (Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Bot. Ser. **2**:378–379. 1913) records two more from Guatemala.—E. HASSLER (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:365–374, 495–499. 1913) has published several new species, varieties, and forms of Malvaceae, Leguminosae, Anacardiaceae, and Compositae from South America. The same author (Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève **5**:266–277. 1913) under the title "Revision critique des Oenothéracées du Paraguay" characterizes several new varieties and forms.—B. HAYATA (Bot. Jahrb. **51**:164–176. *pl. 1.* 1913) gives a detailed and very interesting account of the morphology and systematic position of the recently published genus *Mitrastemon*, placing it in the Rafflesiaceae under the tribal name *Mitrastemoneae* which is coordinate with and immediately following the *Apodantheae*.—B. P. G. HOCHREUTINER (Ann. Conserv. et Jard. Bot. Genève **15** and **16**:297–303. *pl. 1.* 1913) has published a new genus (*Bakeridesia*) of the Malvaceae from Mexico.—L. S. HOPKINS (Am. Fern. Jour. **3**:116–118. *pl. 9.* 1913) describes and illustrates a new species of fern (*Polysticum Andersoni*) from Vancouver Island, British Columbia.—H. D. HOUSE (Torreya **14**:2–4. 1914) records a new hybrid violet (*Viola emarginata*×*septemloba*) from southeastern Virginia. The same author (Muhlenbergia **9**:81–100. 1914) under the title "Vegetation of the Coos Bay region, Oregon" gives a list of the plants collected during two seasons and includes the description of a new species, namely *Vancouveria brevicula* Greene.—J. HUBER (Bol. Mus. Goeldi **7**:199–281. 1913) in an article on the genus *Hevea* adds two hitherto undescribed species from South America. The same author (*ibid.* 283–307) under the title "Sobre una collecçao de plantas da região de Cupaty" describes 15 species new to science and includes a new genus (*Nealchornea*) of the Euphorbiaceae.—O. JIMÉNEZ (Bol. de Fomento, Costa Rica **3**:661–667. 1913) has published an account of a new arborescent fern (*Cyathea gemmifera* Christ) from Costa Rica.—H. JUMELLE and H. PERRIER (Ann. Mus. Col. Marseille III. **1**:1–91. *pls. 1–43.* 1913) have published an important contribution to our knowledge of the palms of Madagascar, describing and illustrating several species new to science.—E. KOEHNE (Bot. Jahrb. **51**:177–224. 1913) gives a synopsis of the genus *Pygeum*, recognizing 65 species. The article includes several species new to science from the Philippine Islands.—F. KRÄNZLIN (Bull. Jard. Imp. Bot. St. Petersburg **13**:89–94. 1913; Rep. Sp. Nov. **13**: 117–120, 160, 161. 1914; Kew Bull. pp. 188–192. 1913; Bot. Jahrb. **50**: Beibl. no. 112. pp. 1–7. 1913) has published new species of *Buddleia*, several Amaryllidaceae, and other flowering plants from Mexico, Central and South America. The same author (Philipp. Jour. Sci. Bot. **8**:311–33. 1913) under the title "Cyrtandraceae novae philippinenses II" has published 34 new species mostly of the genus *Cyrtandra*.—G. KÜKENTHAL (Rep. Sp. Nov. **13**:135, 136.

1914) describes several new Cyperaceae including a new species of *Rhynchospora* (*R. Ostenii*) from Uruguay.—A. E. LECHMERE (Bull. Soc. Myc. France **29**:303–331. *pls. 20, 21.* 1913) under the title "Description de quelques Moisissures nouvelles provenant de la Côte d'Ivoire" characterizes a new genus (*Peristomium*) of the Sphaeriaceae from French Congo.—G. LINDAU (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:423–426. 1913) has published 5 new species of Acanthaceae from Central America.—TH. LOESENER (Verh. Bot. Ver. Prov. Brandb. **55**:151–194. 1913) in cooperation with several specialists has published the eighth article under the general title "Plantae Selerianae." Several species new to science are described.—J. LUNELL (Am. Mid. Nat. **3**:135–140. 1913) under the title "*Rosa* in North Dakota" includes descriptions of three new species, and (*ibid.* 141–148) characterizes several new species and varieties of flowering plants from North Dakota and a new *Rhus* from Nebraska.—K. K. MACKENZIE (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **40**:529–554. 1913) continues "Notes on *Carex*" and gives a key to the *Montanae* group, recognizing 14 species of which 5 are designated as new. The same author (Torreya **14**:67, 68. 1914) has described a new genus (*Geocarpon*) of the Aizoaceae.—R. MAIRE (Ann. Mycol. **11**:331–358. *pls. 16–18.* 1913) under the title "Études mycologiques" includes descriptions of the following new genera: *Amanitella*, *Rhodopaxillus*, and *Periolopsis*.—G. O. MALME (Arkiv för Botanik **13**: no. 3. pp. 1–103. 1913) under the title "*Xyris* L. Untergattung *Nematopus* (Seubert), Entwurf einer Gleiderung" presents a synopsis of the group and describes several new species from South America.—S. C. MASON (Jour. Agr. Research **1**:147–178. *pls. 9–16.* 1913) describes and illustrates several hybrids and a new species of *Prunus* from southwestern United States.—E. D. MERRILL (Philipp. Jour. Sci. Botany **8**:31–63. *pl. 1.* 1913) under the title "Studies on Philippine Rubiaceae I" includes descriptions of 35 new species. The same author (*ibid.* 335–360. *pls. 11, 12*) in a second paper on "Philippine Melastomaceae" presents a consideration of the tribe *Astronieae*, describing 14 new species in *Astronia*, one in *Beccarianthus*, and proposes a new monotypic genus *Everettia* (*E. pulcherrima*); also (*ibid.* 363–390) under the title "Plantae Wenzelianae" includes diagnoses of 28 new species of flowering plants, collected near Dagami, Leyte, P.I.—G. K. MERRILL (Ottawa Nat. **27**:117–121. 1913) records several new and noteworthy lichens from Vancouver Island and the Rocky Mountains.—C. MEZ (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:411–421. 1913) has published new species of Bromeliaceae from the West Indies and South America.—C. F. MILLSPAUGH (Field Mus. Nat. Hist. **2**:353–377. 1913) presents the results of studies in the Euphorbiaceae and gives a synoptical revision of *Pedilanthus*, recognizing 31 species of which 9 are designated as new. *Cubanthus* which was treated by BOISSIER as a section under *Pedilanthus* is raised to generic rank and two species are referred thereto. One new genus (*Dendrocousinia*) is characterized from Jamaica.—C. E. MONROE (Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc. **11**:74–105. 1913) has published a paper on the "Wild asters of Wisconsin" and includes a catalogue of 60 recognized species and varieties.—G. V. NASH (Torreya **13**:273–

274. 1913) describes two new species of American grasses.—J. A. NIEUWLAND (Am. Mid. Nat. **3**:170–197. 1914) under the title "Critical notes on new and old genera of plants I" proposes several new generic names and makes a number of new combinations.—J. A. NIEUWLAND and R. M. KACZMAREK (*ibid.* 207–217. 1914) present a generic segregation of *Viola.*—I. OCHOTERENA (Mem. Soc. Alzate **33**:93–113. *pls. 6–21.* 1913) under the title "Plantas Deserticas Mexicanas" describes and illustrates several species of *Agave* and *Yucca,* including the following new to science: *A. complicata* and A. *quiotifera* Trelease.—E. PALLA (Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. **63**:401–404. 1913) has published 5 new species of Cyperaceae from Mexico.—C. H. PECK (N.Y. State Mus. Bull. 167. pp. 1–52. *pls. 131, 132,* ix, x. 1913) records important data concerning the flora of New York and includes descriptions of several new species of fungi. —H. PITTIER (Sm. Misc. Coll. **63**: no. 4. pp. 1–4. 1914) in an article on the "Relationship of the genus *Aulacocarpus*" has described a new species (*A. completens*) from Panama.—L. QUEHL (Monats. für Kakteenkunde **23**:181. 1913) has published a new species of *Mamillaria* (*M. arida*) from Lower California.—L. RADLKOFER (Philipp. Jour. Sci. Bot. **8**:443–473. 1913) gives an enumeration of the Sapindaceae of the Philippine Islands, recording 116 species of which 27 are new to science. Two new genera are proposed, namely *Gleocarpus* and *Gongrospermum.*—H. REHM (*ibid.* 391–405) in a third article on Philippine Ascomycetes includes descriptions of 24 new species and several varieties.—J. F. ROCK (Coll. Hawaii Pub. Bull. no. 2. pp. 39–49. *pls. 9–12.* 1913) under the title "New species of Hawaiian plants" has described new species and varieties of flowering plants.—R. A. ROLFE (Kew Bull. 1913. pp. 141–145, 338–343) has published new species of orchids including 7 from Central and South America.—J. N. ROSE (Sm. Misc. Coll. **61**:no. 12. pp. 1, 2. *pl. 1.* 1913) records a new poplar (*Populus MacDougalii*) from the southwest.—E. ROSENSTOCK (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:468–477. 1913) has published several species and varieties of ferns from Bolivia based on collections of Dr. O. BUCHTIEN.—H. ROSS (Mem. Soc. Alzate **32**:155–199. *pls. 11–13.* 1913) in cooperation with specialists has published under the heading "Contributions à la flore du Mexique" a list of plants obtained on excursions in connection with the Tenth International Geological Congress held in Mexico City in 1906. The present paper concerns the groups from lichens to lycopods inclusive, records important data, and includes a description and illustration of a new fern (*Dryopteris Rossii*).—P. A. SACCARDO (Ann. Mycol. **11**:312–325, 546–568. 1913) under the title "Notae mycologicae" has published numerous new species of fungi and proposes the following new genera: *Haraea* and *Actinopelte* from Japan, and *Melanographium*, *Traversoa*, and *Stigmatomyces* from the Philippine Islands.—P. A. SACCARDO and A. TROTTER (*ibid.* 409–420) in an article entitled "Fungi Tripolitani" include a description of a new hymenomycetous genus *Lacellina.*—C. S. SARGENT (N.Y. State Mus. Bull. no. 167. pp. 53–124. 1913) gives a synopsis of the genus *Crataegus* as represented in New York, recognizing 219 species of which 26 are described as new.—H.

SCHENCK (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:360–363. 1913) has published 10 new species of *Acacia* from Mexico and Central America.—R. SCHLECHTER (*ibid.* 481–495) describes 30 new species of orchids from Bolivia. The same author (Ann. Mus. Colon. Marseille III. **1**:148–202. *pls. 1–24.* 1913) contributes an important article on the orchids of Madagascar, describing and illustrating about 50 species new to science.—M. SLOSSON (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **40**:687–690. *pl. 26.* 1913) has described a new *Trichomanes* from Colombia and a new *Polystichum* from Cuba.—W. W. SMITH (Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. **4**:323–431. 1913) under the title of "The alpine and subalpine vegetation of Southeast Sikkim" gives a detailed account of a botanical survey of this region and lists 925 species of plants. Several species new to science are included, and one new genus (*Paroxygraphis*) of the Ranunculaceae is characterized.—O. STAPF (Kew Bull. 1913. pp. 354, 356) has published two new genera (*Chlamydoboea* and *Dichiloboea*) of the Gesneriaceae from tropical Asia.—J. STUCHLIK (Beih. Bot. Centralbl. **30**^{2}:392–411. 1913) under the heading "Über einige neue Formen von *Gomphrena*" records several new forms of this genus from America. The same author (Rep. Sp. Nov. **12**:516–524. 1913) in continuation of his studies on *Gomphrena* describes additional new varieties and forms.—D. R. SUMSTINE (Mycologia **6**:32–36. *pls. 115–117.* 1914) under the title "New or interesting fungi" describes new species and proposes a new genus (*Hormisciopsis*).—W. T. SWINGLE and M. KELLERMAN (Jour. Agr. Research **1**:419–436. *pl. 49.* 1914) have described a new genus (*Citropsis*) of the Rutaceae and have transferred thereto five species. The genus is based upon *Limonia Preussii* Engler, a species native of Kamerun which seems to possess economic possibilities.—H. and P. SYDOW (Philipp. Jour. Sci. Bot. **8**:475–508. 1913) continue their enumeration of the Philippine fungi and characterize the following new genera: *Bulgariastrum*, *Calopeziza*, *Sirosphaera*, and *Lasiothyrium*. The same authors (Ann. Myc. **11**:402–408. 1913) under the heading "Novae fungorum species XI" describe several new species and propose the following genera: *Micropeltella*, based on *Micropeltis albomarginata* Speg. from the Philippine Islands, and *Petrakia*, based on *Epicoccum echinatum* Pegl. from Austria.—F. THEISSEN (*ibid.* 425–467. *pl. 20;* 493–511. *pl. 21.* 1913) has published several new species of South American fungi and characterizes the following new genera: *Amazonia*, *Thallochaete*, *Myxomgriangium*, and *Heterostoma* from Brazil; also *Morenoina*, based on *Morenoella antarctica* Speg., and *Lembosina*, based on *Lembosia copromya* B. R. S.—C. TORREND (Broteria Ser. Bot. **11**:165–181. 1913) under the title "Troisième contribution pour l'étude des champignons de l'ile de Madère" continues the enumeration of species including several new to science and proposes a new genus (*Menezesia*) of the Protomycetaceae.—W. TRELEASE (Ann. Conserv. et Jard. Bot. Genève **15** and **16**:351. 1913) describes a new species of *Phoradendron* from Colombia.—E. ULBRICH (Verh. Bot. Ver. Prov. Brandbg. **55**:50–54. 1913) has published a new genus (*Selera*) of the Malvaceae, related to *Gossypium*, from Mexico.—I. URBAN (Rep. Sp. Nov. **13**:152–159. 1914) records the results of further study in the

Turneraceae describing new species in *Piriqueta* (2) and *Turnera* (3) from South America.—H. F. WERNHAM (Jour. Bot. **51**:320–324. 1913) under "New Rubiaceae from Tropical America III" has published 10 new species.—Ö. WINGE (Arkiv för Botanik **12**: no. 9. pp. 1–39. *pls. 1–13.* 1913) under the title "Cytological studies in the Plasmodiophoraceae" includes a description of a new genus and species (*Sorodiscus Callitrichis* Lagerh. and Winge) found on stems of *Callitrichis vernalis.*—H. W. WOLLENWEBER (Phytopathology **3**: 197–242. *pls. 20–22.* 1913) characterizes a new genus (*Cylindrocarpon*) based on *Nectria cucurbitula* (Tode) Fries.—N. WORONICHIN (Monit. Jard. Bot. Tiflis, Livr. 28. pp. 16–25. 1913) has published several new species of parasitic fungi including a new genus (*Echinosporium*) found on leaves of *Acer Pseudoplatanus* L. in the Caucasus region.—K. YENDO (Nyt Mag. f. Naturv. **51**:275–288. *pls. 13, 14.* 1913) under the title "Some new algae from Japan" describes and illustrates a new genus and species of parasitic alga, namely *Benzaitenia yenoshimensis.* The same author (Trav. Mus. Bot. and Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg **10**:114–121. 1913) presents a discussion of *Haplosiphon filiformis* Rupr. and proposes a new genus (*Ruprechtiella*), based on a part of RUPRECHT'S material in the Herbarium of the Academy of Science in St. Petersburg.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Tree growth.—Measuring the growth in height of over 40 specimens of *Pinus ponderosa* for the five years of 1909–1913, and attempting to correlate these increments with the precipitation during the growing period, KIRKWOOD[7] concludes that the amount of growth is determined principally by the moisture conditions of the preceding growing season. This he shows to be directly in harmony with the fact that the time of increase in height and thickness in trees is limited to the first few weeks of the growing season. His quantitative data seem to warrant such a conclusion, at least for regions of limited rainfall, where the seasons of maximum precipitation would approach most nearly to the optimum requirements of the tree.

Investigations of a somewhat similar nature by JACCARD[8] include observations upon a small number of individuals of several different species during the growing seasons of 1911 and 1912. The former was the warmer, drier year, and showed a greater increase in thickness in three examples compared with six examples exhibiting the greater increment in the latter year. He also shows that the period in which most of the increase in size is accomplished is during the first half of the season, or more exactly from May until the middle of July. He makes no attempt to trace the connection between the growth of one season with the weather conditions of the previous year.

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[7] KIRKWOOD, J. E., The influence of the preceding growing season on the growth of the yellow pine. Torreya **14**:115–125. 1914.

[8] JACCARD, P., Accroisement en épaisseur de quelques conifères en 1911–1912. Jour. Forestier Suisse, nos. 6, 7, 8. pp. 1–20. 1913.